gress, that the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy are regarded with favor, and we doubt not that both Houses will ratify the action of the committees. We hope that the same wise and liberal course will be pursued in reference to the recommendations of the Secretary of War. These two arms of the public service and the public defence require strengthening. They also require support. The sailor and the soldier have alike been neglected. Considerations both of policy and justice de mand that they shall be better cared for, and better paid.

It is to be hoped, also, that the old abuse that have so long clung to both the army and navy, particularly the navy, will be duly con sidered and promptly reformed. It is needless for us here to refer to them more specifically, as we have before spoken of them; and inasmuch as the Secretary calls special attention to them in his able report. It is our purpose, however, at a future time to recur to this subject, and exhibit such facts and arguments in support of the Secretary's recommendations as we may deem necessary.

THE SOUTH SIDE DEMOCRAT AND WASHINGTON UNION.

While the Union publishes a brace of letters, purporting to emanate from a couple of legislators of the good Old Dominion, in which the opinion is intimated that, in rejecting General Armstrong as public printer to the Senate, the builders rejected the stone that was the head of the democratic corner, (the Washington Union.) and while the Enquirer is engaged in its ill-advised and insane attacks on us, we beg leave to spread before our readers the two following extracts from two of the leading demoeratic journals of Virginia-the Petersburg South Side Democrat and the Richmond Examiner-on the same subject, but not to the same effect. We will merely premise our introduction of the article from the South Side Democrat with a "protestando," as to that passage of it which represents us as being rather too much inclined to fault-finding, and thus wearing "the semblance of factiousness."

From the South Side Democrat of the 20th December. The Administration and the Virginia Dele-

gation.
Studious attempts have been made, and are still being made, to misrepresent the position of the Virginia delegation towards the administration. In some cases their course has been anticipated and threats have been made

in advance.

Not the least significant of these attempts is the letter in Sunday's Washington Union, alluded to in our issue of yesterday, purporting to be from "A member of the Virginia legislature." The general drift of this communication may be inferred from the following concluding extract of some introductory comm

"As our correspondent well remarks, Virginia will never be found in opposition to a democratic administration whose principles are her principles, on any such pretext. She may have ambitious or disappointed sons, (as she has had in bygone days.) whose fealty to democracy may be broken upon selfish considerations, but she will be the first to condemn and the last to forgive such recrease tarms."

There is a way of stating a proposition There is a way of stating a proposition plumply and directly, leaving nothing to be inferred from inuendo; there is another way, by which frequently insidious enemies create the impression they desire, by cushioning the thorn with conditional declarations and oily expletives. The former method is the more manly, frank, open, and ingenuous—the latter, the more subtle, sly, cunning, and cowardly. The Union and its currespondent have chosen to adopt the latter course, and have asserted by implication what they dared not assert in direct and unequivocal terms. To those who are familiar with the wailing and ranting of the familiar with the wailing and ranting of the Washington Union for the last ten days, we the Virginia delegation. To those who have been deprived of this rich privilege, the ex-planation can be conveyed in four or five little words, viz: its failure to get the Senate printing. Hinc illæ lachrymæ. Hence the consuming wrath which it has heaped upon every democrat who happened not to have voted for its proprietor as printer. Hence this sneaking thrust at the democratic Senators from Vir-

It is not without good authority that we say the administration has no truer or more cordial friends than the Senators and Representatives of the Virginia delegation; nor has the platform of principles on which the President was elected any stauncher or more consistent advocates. While the most of them differ with the administration as to the propriety of the course it pursued in the New York matter while they conceive that the first letter to col-lector Bronson, officially recognizing the ex-istence of any whigs in the democratic party a mistake, yet they regard them as errors of policy, and not of principle, and consider them as affording no sufficient reasons either for interposing impediments in the path of the adation or for disbursing the relations of

cordiality existing between it and themselves.

When a matter came up before the Senate with which the administration legitimately had with which the administration legitimately had nothing to do—when a question arose as to who should execute the printing of that body, and make therefrom a liberal profit, no caucus nomination having been made—the Senators from Virginia, reserving to themselves the liberty of acting independently in all questions not involving the principles of the democratic contracted their represent preference for Revernot involving the principles of the democratic party, voted their personal preference for Beverley Tucker. They did not consider Robert Armstrong a plank in the Baltimore platform. On the contrary, they remembered that his paper contended for the Pacific railroad project, a scheme in direct contravention of one of its leading features. They could not forget that the Its Armstrong a plank in the Baltimore platform. On the contrary, they remembered that his paper contended for the Pacific railroad project, a scheme in direct contravention of one of its leading features. They could not forget that the Union newspaper, from what motives it is immaterial to inquire, hounded down, with all the relentless ferocity its corps of editors could summon to their aid, Daniel S. Dickinson, one of the truest and most unflinching friends of the south at the north. These things the Virginia Senators could not have forgotten.

Nor do we believe that the course of Mr. Tucker's paper met their approval. It is true, it has manifested a strict adherence to all the principles of the democratic party, yet it is an opinion from which few democrats will dissent, that the Sentinel has given the New York difficulty a factitious importance, to which its merits did not entitle it, and exhibited a faultfinding spirit that has worn the semblance of finding spirit that has worn the semblance of factiousness. We do not consider that the Virginia Senators endorsed all the positions of Mr. Tucker's paper, in casting their votes for in high station. The Senate of the United Mr. Tucker's paper, in casting their votes for him as their printer, any more than we believe Mr. Millson, who voted for Mr. Arnstrong in the House, to have endorsed the views of his paper on the Pacific railroad, or its attacks upon Governor Dickinson. The cases are analogous. The fact is, in the Union there had been a violation of principle—in the Sentinel there had been factious opposition upon a question of policy. The course of the former had a tendency to prostrate the strict construction can survive its fixed opposition. It banished John Quincy Adams and annihilated Van Buren. And although the opposition in that body to General Jackson was almost always in a minority, still it required the colossal power of the old Roman, exerted to its full vim to resist it. That opposition shook his administration to its centre—a different would have been over analogous. The fact is, in the Union there had been a violation of principle—in the Sentinel there had been factious opposition upon a question of policy. The course of the former had a tendency to prostrate the strict construction creed of the democratic party, while the course of the latter, at most, was only at war with the policy of the President relative to the distribution of government patronage, and not essentially interfering with the success of the

struction the Union endeavors to put upon their votes, had they voted for Mr. Armstrong, they would have endorsed a measure subversive of the principles of their party. The contest was between two papers, both professing to be dem-ocratic. As we understand it, our Senators

chose between them.

We are assured on all sides that the utmost harmony and good feeling exists between the administration and the Virginia delegation and that the former may rely upon the hearty co-operation of the latter in all matters involv-ing the principles or success of the democratic

From the Richmond Examiner of December 20. The Washington "Union" and the Senate o

the United States.

The decree has gone forth from the Washington Union, that a portion of the United States senators, belonging to the democratic party, are to be gibbeted for their contumacy and want of fealty to democracy. No issue of that paper, we believe, since the election of Mr. Tucker, has failed to hold up the tabooed senators to public censure and democratic reprehension. Of the nine offenders, a caveat is entered against some; but the Union has not condescended to designate the reprobates from those who are still upon pleading grounds and within the pale of ultimate redemption. They are all as yet confined to a strict quarantine, whilst the Union subjects them daily to the the United States. whilst the *Union* subjects them daily to the washings, fumigation, sweats, and diastic purgatives, as well as all the other appliances of the democratic pharmacopæia applicable to gatives, as well as all the other appliances of the democratic pharmacopeia applicable to contagion and common in plague. The con-tamination of these gentlemen is soundly as-serted to be most monstrously offensive, and the *Union*, with the eternal cry of "unclean! unclean!" warns the democracy of the nation from all contact and sympathy with the leprous

outcasts.

It intimates pretty distinctly there is no river of Damascus whose healing waters could cure of Damascus whose hearing waters could cure the malady—that the efficacious waters of re-lief are to be found in no pool of Siloam—in no Jordan, except that which flows from the crystal streams of the Washington *Union*, ren-dered healing and balsamic by the stirring, not of an angel, but of the graceful and sagacious

Guthrie.

A new shiboleth is instituted by our metropolitan cotemporary, by which the real friends of democratic principles are to be distinguished from their foes. The Washington Union and printing for the Senate, are the precious words of grace which must be distinctly pronounced of grace which must be distinctly pronounced by every senator who hopes to escape instant immolation. This is now the test of true de-mocracy; this alone is orthodoxy; all else is not only heterodoxy, but flat burglary beside. The resolutions of '98 and '99 are effete—the Baltimore platform—the President's inaugural and message are salt that has lost its savor. and message are salt that has lost its savor. The senators may have observed all these things, and cherished the precepts of Jefferson from their youth up; but one thing lack they yet—to give all the public printing to General Armstrong and follow the Union. The honors and riches which the official organ enjoys are nothing in its sight. The smiles of power, the sunshine of favor, the confidence of the great, carry along with them no comfort whilst Mordecai, the Jew, sits at the king's gate. The decai, the Jew, sits at the king's gate. The Union has erected a lofty gallows, upon which it intends to see dangling, not only Mr. Tucker's "big belly, with fat capon lined," but likewise the nine flagicious senators. The nation is invited to the entertainment, and privileged seats are reserved for the democracy. There is a moral in the story of Haman, the Union's great prototype, but we fear the moral will be lost upon our cotemporary. Indeed, we believe they have no use for morals in the national metropolis. There is, however, such a thing as an engineer being hoisted by his own petard. General Armstrong is a soldier and must know all about that; indeed, he must have seen something of this pyrotechnic operation when his worthy predecessor in the editorial chair of the Union took "his lengthened steps and slow"—back to the murmuring waters of the beautiful Carabacteria. ful Cumberland.

senatorial antecedents would do something in the eyes of Virginia towards shielding him from the vehement suspicion of whig sympathy, which a vote, even in company with the whigs, given against the Washington *Union* for public printer the Virginia delegation. To those who have been deprived of this rich privilege, the ex-Mason's action upon the compromise measures and the fugitive-slave law as some slight guaranty against any treasonable combination with abolitionists to overthrow the democratic party. That, at least, is the opinion now; some future phosphoric flash of the great metropoli tan fire-fly may, indeed, show these gentlement in a different light; but without this illumina in a different light; but without this illumination, our senators are likely to maintain their
favor in the eyes of our people. How far Mr.
Weller may have abandoned his former bitter
unyielding, and fearless opposition to abolitionists and freesoilers, which rendered him
conspicuous throughout the nation, and endeared him particularly to the southern democracy, we are not exactly prepared to say. Stil,
we think it may be fairly doubted whether the
service of a whole political life of faith, and
honor, and courage, and truth upon the slavery
question shall be considered as cancelled by
the fact of voting against the editor of the
Washington Union for public printer, even if
Mr. Sumner did vote in the same way. But if
the Union's logic should be true, that to vote
for a democrat in company with whigs and
abolitionists taints democrats with their sins,
how is Mr. Guthrie to be purged of the sin of
turning Bronson out of office because he would
not put freesoilers in? How is Mr. Campbell,
the Postmaster General, to be justified for appointing to a lucrative and important office Mr. tion, our senators are likely to maintain their pointing to a lucrative and important office Mr. W. J. Brown, the most odious freesoiler in the United States, John Van Buren and his followers not excepted? How is the appointment of General Dix to be defended? How is the retention of so many whigs in the best subaltern offices in the departments about Wash-

ington to be justified?

But these are small matters—and so, in truth

ferent man from him would have been over course of the latter, at most, was only at war with the policy of the President relative to the distribution of government patronage, and not essentially interfering with the success of the administration. It illy becomes the Union and its friends to attempt to engender dissatisfaction in the minds of the Virginia democracy at the course of its Senators, when, admitting the con-

to be either the democratic party or the admin to be either the democratic party or the admin-istration. And a great number of amiable citizens can understand how wise democratic Senators might have a high opinion of the President, and still not have any particularly exalted esteem for the *Union* newspaper. Sometimes there are found swimming together, in the same current, other things beside apples. The lovers of good fruit surely should be al-lowed the privilege of selection.

THE OPERA.

Risley's Variete, on Wednesday evening, was the resort of an unusually brilliant and fashion able audience. The occasion was the secon night of the Italian Opera Troupe, and the elegant and tasteful establishment of the stock ompany was thronged at an early hour by the elite of Washington. Donizetti's exquisitely romantic opera, Lucia di Lammermoor, was produced in a style of the highest genius and with complete success. The talented and graceful execution of Signora Rosa de Vries, as the heroine of the tragedy, was enthusiastically encored. The roles of Edgardo and Arturo, by Signors Pozzoliniand Baratini, as also of Enrico by Signor Taffanelli, were beautifully and effectively rendered. There was an admirable sympathy and correspondence of the characters upon stage -a thing too rarely found, yet of the highest importance. The costumes were beautiful and appropriate, the action throughout faultless-often intensely dramatic; the music both vocal and instrumental, of the first artistic merit. It was a luxury to catch the clear, rich utterance of the Italian as it fell. syllable by syllable, wedded to celestial harmony.

It was a rare musical treat, and the public owe much to the enterprize of Mr. Risley in securing, even for a few evenings, the services of this celebrated operatic company. We learn that, this evening, the eminently popular opera of Norma will be produced.

The meeting of Congress generally draws a large number of strangers to Washing ton. But it is not until after the Christm holidays are over that the great influx takes place. Then the assembly balls begin, and the private parties take place. Belles come from every quarter of the country, and beaux follow in their wake, as the little boat follows the well-rigged frigate. Then the politicians come with their schemes, and the speculator with their enterprises. He must be lament ably deficient in mother wit who can spend the winter in Washington without becoming skilful in fashions and astute in politics.

He who listens day after day to the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives, in which the great minds of the country come in conflict, must be dull indeed, if he escapes improvement. In a few hours he hears poured out the learning accumulated by weeks, months. and years of severe study. He is alike charmed and improved by the splendid elocution of the orator, the terse and powerful reasoning of the logician, and the elaborate learning of the

Washington, if the opportunities it offers are taken advantage of, is the best school for the politician and the statesman. Here is the arena on which the combats of giants take place-the clash of mighty minds. Here, too. are all the sources of information to which the politician seeks access.

But there is another tribunal, the Suprem Court, distinguished alike for deep learning and for pre-eminent virtue. From those grave and dignified Judges the highest edicts known to the law, go out. They interpret the law and the Constitution. They constitute one Their sittings are like the watches of the living over the dead. Not a whisper is heard. No step falls with irreverent rudeness on the floor. All is silent and solemn as the grave. This court is the scene of the lawyer's highest triumphs. Before it Wirt, Tazewell, Webster, Clay, Pinckney, and other great men won a fame in the law as great, as enviable, as their fame in politics.

MONK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA. In our paper of yesterday we called attention o this excellent map, and recommended it to the public.

We omitted, however, to say that Messrs S. C. & A. D. Clark, the agents for it, are now in this city soliciting subscriptions for it.

Supreme Court of the United States. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

Jeremiah Clemens, esq., of Alabama, and W. C. Johnson, esq., of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. No. 33. Henry Chouteau, plaintiff in error, vs. P. Molony. The argument in this cause was continued by Messrs. Wilson and Smith, for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, P. M.

[For the Washington Sentinel.] A Song. BY MISS JULIA PLEASANTS.

There are many around thee, the young and the fair, Who are leading the revel along;

And their ringlets may vie with thine

hair,
And their lips rival thine in the song.
But there's never a one with that angel-like grace
In each lineament's marvelous turn;
With the spirit, that shines through thy beautiful

face, Like a lamp through a delicate urn.

There are many who brighten the banquet to-night As the wave of the crimson wine flows,
With a forehead, that beams like a crescent of light,
And a cheek like the bloom of the rose;
But they have not that peace, like a soft brooding

dove, Which is shelt'ring thine innocent youth; Nor a brow which hath brought from its birthplac

above, Such a heavenly halo of truth.

No! they have not an eye, beaming under its shade Like that magical cavern of old,
Which to only one fortunate comer revealed
All its treasure of jewels and gold.
For there ne'er was a spirit sent down from or
high,
Half as bright, or as spotless as thine;
And the Persian's proud idol, though framed in the sky. Cannot boast a more beautiful shrine.

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SHEKELL & BAILEY. Successors to John B. Kibbey & Co., No. 5, opposite Centre Market. Dec 17—6tif [Star.] (m)

Mocal and Mersonal.

Common School Education.—During the first ssion of the last Congress, the pupils of the public schools, of both sexes, neatly dressed, with nanners proudly elevated, and with music playing, narched to the eastern front of the Capitol, to present a memorial, signed by thousands of our citizens, asking the National Legislature to afford aid to the free system under which those future men and women were at that time in the course

On that gratifying and heart-warming occasion we remember that much interest for the scholars was manifested by members of Congress and other prominent gentlemen, and that both Mr. Chandler, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Hunter, of the Senate, who received the mammoth memorial, tendered their services in furtherance of its object, and were, as it was to be expected, true to their promise.

The paper was duly presented, and referred to the appropriate committee; but there it was not only suffered to sleep, but to die, like many other propositions, from neglect, and Congress expired

without action in the premises.

However, there was a bill reported, giving lands to the several States and Territories for railroad and educational purposes, and in this the District of Columbia was included; but—the bill did not

On reading the able report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, (Mr. John Wilson,) we were pleased to see that he adverted to a recom mendation heretofore made of a grant of land for educational purposes in this district. This gentleman is fully acquainted with this important sub-ject, having long been identified with the cause of education, and the interests generally of this city. His opinions are therefore entitled to no ordinary

"Here," he says, "under the fostering care of he government, model schools could be founded for imparting instruction in literature, mechanics and agriculture; and civil institutions established on the plan of the military and naval academies in which improvements in every branch of the arts could be tested and brought successfully into use : and where, in fact, youths from all parts of the country could be prepared to act as instructors in these useful and important branches, and thus disseminate throughout the land the benefits of scientific education. The citizens of the District look to Congress for that assistance, in these particulars, which others receive from the legisla tures of the States; and the means of dissemi nating science and useful information, thus estab-lished here, would advance the best interests of the country at large, and materially aid in perpetnating the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

We presume that what is known as our system of common achools would be a sharer in the grant that may be made. School-houses are much needed, nearly all of the buildings now occupied for educational purposes being highly objectionable in every respect

Besides, the accommodations are not sufficent for all the children who ask to be educated. At present there are about twenty-five hundred scholars in the public schools. With so much public land, and considering that the District has never received anything from the government for the advance of public education, we, as a local citizen. respectfully appeal to Congress to give to this imortant subject due consideration.

Veterans of 1812 .- A meeting of citizens who served in the late war with Great Britain was held last night at the City Hall. Colonel J. S. Williams presided, assisted by

General McCalla and Captain De la Roche as vice residents. James Lawrenson acted as secretary There were upwards of thirty old soldiers pre sent, presenting a spectacle gratifying to behold The object of the meeting was the selection o delegates to a national convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the eighth of January next, to which the different States have been in-

vited to send delegates from among those who

A large portion of those veterans complain that they have not been fairly dealt with by Congress. The act of 1850 makes, they say, an unjust discrimination against them, as compared with other soldiers of the war of 1812, and other wars of the republic. The enlisted soldiers of the war with Great Britain received a large bounty in money and one hundred and sixty acres of land; the soldiers. whether regular or volunteer, who served in the war with Mexico, received similar bounty in land and all without regard to the length of service. But many of the soldiers in the war of 1812 were placed on an inferior footing by the law of 1850. It is against this they protest; and the design of,

others who have received a greater degree of jusice from the government. Several animated and patriotic speeches were delivered, in which the speakers alluded to the trying scenes through which they had pussed. General McCalla said, in the course of his re

the national convention, as we understand it, is

that they shall be placed on equal terms with

marks, that Great Britain had but one American flag in the Tower of London, which was valued highly as a trophy; while we, if we would, could produce a number sufficiently large to line the rotunda of the Capitol.

Mr. George McNair begged to correct the genleman. Major Hobbie had informed him that the flag had been removed from the tower.

General McCalla further remarked, in this con nexion, that the keeper of the tower had informed friend of his that the flag was valued more highy than any other in that depository, as it cost a great deal more to capture it. The meeting adjourned; the persons in attend

ance signing their names to the proceedings. The delegates will be appointed at a future day

Locomotives for Pennsylvania.-We have heretofore spoken of locomotives and tenders having been forwarded from the manufactory of Mesers. Perkins & Smith, of Alexandria, to Pennsylvania, for the use of the Central Railroad Company in that State. They were brought to one of our wharves by water, and thence removed by means of an overland contrivance—a portable ailroad-to the Washington railroad station, to be forwarded to the place of destination. Yesterday morning another locomotive engine was moved through our streets, intended for the same company; its weight twenty-five tons, substantially and beautifully constructed. Five locomotives and tenders are to follow the same number already furnished.

It affords us much pleasure to refer to such in stances of enterprise as those which Messrs Perkins & Smith have exhibited. Virginia has grundant mechanical means to contribute, in other espects, to the wants and comforts of the neighporing States.

A Good Example.-We with peculiar plea ure publish the following interesting c ommunica tion from agentleman who, for a number of years, has been identified with the Washington National Monument enterprise. The boy to whom reference is made has exhibited a spirit of selfdenial as well as generosity and patriotism which is deserving of the highest praise. His example is worthy of imitation.

"A youth of about twelve years of age, a fine manly looking boy, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has presented in person to the board of managers, the gathering of a years' savings, amounting to \$10.08, as a tribute of his youthful

admiration and respect for the memory of Washington. It was brought in a box, into which he had deposited during the year the small sums he received from time to time, with a fixed determination to devote it as he has done, to the patriotic object of erecting a mounment in honor of the great benefactor of his country. He traveled all the way from Philadelphia to this city, in company with his father, to perform this noble duty, for which he deserves all praise. This commendable act indicates an ardor of youthful patriotism, a nobleness of honor, and a true American feeling, which I should be proud to see manifested by every youth in our country as the true elements of future usefulness and eminence. It is hoped that so laudable an example will be imitated by others, and thus prove that the rising generation are as apdent in their attachment to the great founder of the liberties of his country, and as patriotic and devoted to the principles he supported as his contemporaries."

Coldweather Comforts.-Last Sunday afternoon we noticed that a company of boys, in ord to be comfortable out of doors, built a large fire in the rear of the Temperance Hall, and within al-most warming distance of a frame earpenter shop. The wind was blowing fiercely at the time. Thus private property was endangered, and might have been destroyed, had not a citizen compelled the

juveniles to suppress the fire.

Last week, a party of boys made a fire in the first or second ward, near a stable, the door of which was accidently deflagrated; and the build-ing itself would have been consumed had not a police officer, who was passing at the time, stayed he progress of the flame.

There is a law imposing a fine on persons buildng fires in the streets and alleys, which, we trust will be strictly enforced. Innocent sports may be indulged, but those that jeopard property should e promptly inhibited.

Apples.-This fruit now commands a high orice in our market-from forty to seventy-five ents a peck.

From the New Orleans Pleayune, Dec. 18.

Further from Mexico.—The Universal publishes extracts from a letter from Rossario, dated 15th ult., in which it is stated that Senor Yanez, the officer who had been charged by the government with the repression of the invasion, had passed through the city on the 19th, and was expected to arrive at Mazatlan early the following morning. Senor Valdez had already, it was believed, set sail from Mazatlan for La Paz. In Sonora, seven hundred men, called "Defenders of the Country," had been marched for Guaymas, and the tobacco dues had been seized by the government, for the necessities of the defence of the country. A loan of \$14,000, which had previously been required of the merchants of Mazatlan, was refused, on the ground that there was no surety that the government would not refuse to make it good, in the same manner as it had a previous one, accorded in similar circumstances.

In Coahuila the wearing of long hair had been prohibited, because many persons used it in order to aid their disguise as Indians.

Senor Melas, one of the leaders of the late insur rection in Yucatan, is said to have been shot at Merida. He was betrayed by the captain of a barque, for the sake of the five hundred dollars reward offered for him.

Senor Cevallos is said to have been exiled, as well as deprived of his offices.

The Panama and San Francisco steamers meet From the New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 18.

Senor Cevallos is said to have been exiled, as well as deprived of his offices.

The Panama and San Francisco steamers meet at Acapulco on the 9th and 24th of each month. This will enable intelligence hence by the Ramsey route to reach San Francisco ahead of that sent otherwise, and our Postmaster General might easily, if he chose, secure a similar advantage with regard to return news.

The decree for the establishment of the order of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of the order of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of the order of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of the order of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of the order of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of the order of Guaddune issuad on the 21st the content of the content

The decree for the establishment of the order of Guadalupe, issued on the 21st ult., named as knights of the Grand Cross, besides Santa Anna as Grand Master, and the late liberator, Iturbide, Juan Odonju, and Gen. Vicente Guerrero, to perpetuate their memory. As commanders twenty-two were named, and as knights, ninety-six.

A decree has been issued suspending the opera-

A decree has been issued suspending the opera-tion of the law of passports for forty days from the 1st of December, in order to enable those who left home without them to get back, so as to be in a position to comply with its provisions before be-ing subjected to them.

Santa Anna, it is said, daily receives anonymous

communications, denouncing his present policy, pretending to point out individuals opposed to it, and to put him on his guard against alleged conspiracies concocted against him.

Tenders for farming the three Maria Islands, near San Blas, for nine years, are called for, and will be received for sixty days from November 21.

The natural advantages must be developed by farmers.
It is said that the government have given the defend the coast and the frontiers against the ex-

defend the coast and the frontiers against the expeditionists from San Francisco.

The installation of the order of Guadalupe was to take place on the 19th of this month.

A claim, which Senor Cortina had against the ayuntamiento of Mexico of more than half a million of dollars, has been arranged by the intervention of Santa Anna. Senor Cortina made a considerable abatement in his demands, and induced him to make advantageous conditions for the payment of the balance.

him to make advantageous conditions for the pay-ment of the balance.

A valuable gold placer has been discovered in Sonora, north of the village of Tubutama, between the rancho of San Juan and the mine of Sombre-retillo. The Apache Indians prevented its being worked as yet, but the government had sent a military reinforcement for the protection of the

place.
Several executions had taken place since last

Several executions had taken place since last advices, but there seems to be a marked decrease in the number of robberies and assassinations, which were lately so frequent.

The ravages of the Indians continued, but they, too, appear to be receiving checks.

There are numerous reports circulating in Mexico, respecting the negotiations between our minister and the Mexican government, and also in regard to Mr. Doyle, the British minister. M. Gadsden, it is said, has made certain proposals concerning the Mesilla valley, the adjustment of private claims, and the Garay grant. Three commissioners had been appointed to meet him. The British minister, we are told, has reasserted the mortgage of his government on the frontier States, and has likewise claimed the Sloo grant, as security for the British debt.

The best Article ever used, as hundreds car estify in this city and surrounding country. Read GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneous! changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE SUS quehana Canal Lottery of Maryland, Class No. 2, drawn in Baltimore (Md.) on Wednesday 17 68 14 25 23 55 78 20 70 5 32 21 73 10

R. FRANCE & CO., . Managers Dec. 23-31 H OBBY HORSES, Children's Nursery

DLAYING CARDS, Backgammon boards checker men, tivoh boards, roulettes, and children's games, for sale at Dec. 23—3t LAMMOND'S, 7th st.

CHILDREN'S GAMES and Toys. a first Dec 23—3t LAMMOND'S, 7th st. HINA CUPS AND SAUCERS WITH

mottoes; ink-stands, match-safes, and other China ornaments, suitable for presents, for sale at LAMMOND'S, 7th st., 2d door below E.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS for Holiday Presents, such as—Gold and silver head walking canes.
Gents superior traveling and dressing cases. Fine porte monaies and purses.
Cologne in wicker and fancy glass bottles.
Lubin's best French extracts.
Scarfs, cravats, ties, and stocks, of new and el-

egant styles. Guina hen, chenille, and cashmere muffles

Together with a complete assortment of ticles of the best quality, at CHAS. H. LANE'S Gents Furnishing Establishment, Penn. avenue, near 43 street. Dec. 22-d2w.

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

Destructive Fire—Probable Loss of Life.

Philadelphia, December 22.—The stores of Jas.

S. Kerr and J. Fritz, North Third street, were destroyed by fire last night. The flooring fell, catching six firemen beneath the ruins. Four of the firemen were soon rescued, and were but slightly injured. Another fireman could be seen beneath the ruins, and the police endeavored to rescue him, when a second fall of rubbish covered him up. Police Officer Albright also had his leg caught between two of the beams, and was held in that position for two hours, when jack screws were applied and he was liberated. During this time, he had himself directed a stream from a branch pipe to keep off the fire. He was terribly burnt, and his leg will probably have to be amputated. Another fireman is also missing.

SECOND DISPATCH. Destructive Fire-Probable Loss of Life.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The body of Police
Officer Mammer has been found under the ruins.

Later from St. Domingo. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Advices from San Domingo state that a French steamer had compelled the Dominican government to pay \$3,000 for expelling two Frenchmen, and had also demanded of the President the dismissal of his cabinet.

Mills Burnt. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 22.—The Rockland mills, at Scituate, were burnt this morning. Loss, \$5,000, which is covered by insurance.

Arrival of the America. Halifax, Dec. 22.—The steamer America has arrived here with one week's later news from Europe. It will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Probable Murder. New Bedford, Dec. 21.—Rev. Mr. Gardner, Baptist clergyman, disappeared last Thursday, and has not been heard of since. Foul play is suspected, and the mayor has offered a reward of \$300.

Suicide.

BURLINGTON, VT., Dec. 21 .- A Mr. French, a mar of considerable property, owning a line of stages running between Burlington and Johnson, com-mitted suicide this morning by hanging himself in the stable of the American hotel in this place.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—The weather continues cold, with 6 inches snow on the ground. Ice formed last night 1½ inches thick, and nothing is now doing on the canal or river.

Terrible and Fatal Steamboat Explosion We are indebted to our attentive friends of the Charleston Standard for the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Quite a melancholy accident has befallen our vicinity. The steamer Marlborough bursted her boiler this morning with a fearful explosion. Unfortunately, her captain, the captain's mate, engineer, pilot, and two of the hands, were killed almost instantly. Several others were wounded—some very seriously and hands, were killed almost instantly. Several others were wounded—some very seriously and others perhaps fatally; two others slightly. The immediate cause of this explosion has not yet been ascertained. The accident, though our port has generally been very fortunate in escaping such, has caused deep regret and sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21, noon.-Later advice New Urlkans, Dec. 21, noon.—Later advices from Texas have just been received. News from Austin to the 10th instant states that the important bill incorporating the Mississippi and Pacific railroad, had passed the State senate, and would probably pass the house, and be signed by the governor.

Steamhoat Explosion CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The steamboat Zachary Taylor, from Laurenceburg, for this city, exploded her boiler this morning about eight o'clock, at Taylorsville, killing three persons and scalding ten. The boat was saved from sinking. The

Steamboat Explosion. CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—The steamer Malboro exploded at her wharf this morning, killing Capt. Smallwood, Mate Bullen, Engineer Warren, and

Markets. NEW YORK, Drc. 22 .- Sales of 6,000 bbls flour at \$7 for State and \$7,06@\$7,12 for Ohio; sales of 500 bbls. Southern at \$7,12@\$7,25. Wheat inac-

Arrival of the America-One week later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 22.—The steamer America, with Liverpool dates of the 10th instant, arrived this morning. The steamer Pacific arrived out on the 7th instant.

Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.—In cotton a moderate business was doing at unchanged rates. Sales of the week 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,250; exporters, 2,250 bales; stock, 630,000 bales. The quotations are fair. Orleans, 62d.; middling, 6d. Fair Mobile, 61d.; middling, 52d. Fair upland, 62d.; middling, 52d. @ 52d.

Breadstuffs—Brown & Shipley quotes an advance of 1s.@1s. 6d. per bbl, on flour, and 3d.@4d per 70 bbs on wheat. Corn, quiet but firm. Red wheat, 9s. 8d. @ 10s; white 9s. 10d. @ 10s. 4d. Canal flour, 30s. 6d. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ohio, 37s. 6d. White corn, 45s.; yellow, 44s.; mixed 43s. per quarter.

Provisions—Gardiner quotes beef and pork dull; bacon, shoulders stiffer; lard, 6d.@1s. lower and dull.

Linseed cake had declined 5s. No sales of tar,

dull.

Linseed cake had declined 5s. No sales of tar, turpentine or rosin—sales of 250 bbls. spirits turpentine at 56s.

Tea unchanged and firm. Coffee active at steady rates. Rice quiet.

London Markets.

Sugar, coffee and tea are steady. Rice dull, at 6d. decline. Breadstuffs a shade lower. Red wheat 63 @ 70s. per quarter; white 72 @ 78s.; canal flour 36 @ 38s.; Baltimore and Ohio 37 @ 39s. Iron improved. Copper active. Lead wanted.

London Money Market. Money was unchanged. Consols on account, ex-dividend, closed at 95½. United States stocks were nominal. Pennsylvania railroad 90. Paris Bourse.

The three per cents closed at 76. Home Market. HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Sale of cotton for the week, 500 bales, at steady rates; stock, 30,000 bales.

HAVER Dec. 9—P. M.—Orleans cotton is quoted at 97. Flour is very active at advanced rates. Arrival of the Marion.

New York, Dec. 22.—The steamer Marion arrived from Halifax this morning, with the officers, crew, and effects of the steamer Humboldt.

Arrival of the Hermann.

New York, Dec. 22d.—The Hermann left Southampton on the afternoon of the 7th inst., with a full cargo. She reports that when she left Bremenhaven that ice was closing the harbor. The Eastern Question.

The Eastern Question.

The four powers had resumed the joint action in favor of peace. They have recognized, by a formal protocol, the importance of preserving the present territorial arrangements of Europe, and propose a conference open to representatives from Russia and Turkey. Their proposition was unfavorably received by the liberal press.

Advices were received from Bucharest as late as the 5th inst., and from Kalafat of the 3d.

Nothing new. Abbi Pacha had entered Georgia with his troops. The port of Odessa was frozen up.

gia with his troops. The port of Odessa was frozen up.

Two companies of the Wallachia militia had deserted to Omar Pacha. A small Turkish steamer, the Mejidah, was taken by a Russian trigate, and afterwards recaptured by a Turkish frigate. The Turkish government still refuses to submit to the proposals of the powers. A three months armistice has been proposed by England, in consequence of which, the English minister had a long audience with the sultan. This was followed by an extraordinary meeting of the Divan.

At an entertainment of the officers of the allied fleet aboard the Turkish fag-ship, Lord Strafford made a speech, connecting the promised aid of Great Britain with strong recommendations for peace. The sultan replied, that he desired peace, but not if incompatible with sovereign rights and honor.

The Turks had gained more victories in Asia. The Russians, after three bloody engagements, have been driven back. The fortress of Saffa and Akistan have been taken by assault, by Selim

Pacha. The Russians attacked an entrench Pacha. The Russians attacked an entrenched camp at Dayazed, but were beaten back.

The Russians have failed in their last attempt to retake fort St. Nicholas; and were also defeated near Areska in an engagement of magnitude on the 4th, leaving several dead and wounded on the field. The Turks had also taken Akhalzikh, in Georgia. The Russians were so hard pressed in Asia that 16,000 troops have been sent to their relief.

Asia that 16,000 troops have seen relief.

No movements of importance on the Danube. The Turks are fortifying Kalafat. The Turkish division of the fleet that was cruising in the Black sea has returned to the Bosphorus. The Turks were clated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Their armies were abundantly provisioned, and paid regularly.

France.

Paris, Priday.—An article in the Moniteur caused a considerable rise of funds; 3's closed at 76f to 78f.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 23, 1853, Will be presented Bellini's celebrated opera, in two acts, entitled

NORMA.

No Opera will be Repeated.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Secured seats......\$1 50

Will be presented the farce of

NEW PEATS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE. To be followed by the grand spectacle of THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

THE GREEN MONSTER.

Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents; Orchestra seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier, 60 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at a quarter to seven, to commence at seven-OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, Washington, December 21, 1853.

THE following extract from the act entitled "An act concerning the use of firerms and the use and sale of fire-crackers, squibs, and other artificial fireworks," is published for the informa-

artificial fireworks," is published for the information of all concerned:

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person shall set off any fire-crackers, squibs, or other artificial fireworks, in any street or aveaue, within one hundred yards of any dwelling-house, such person shall forfeit and psy a fine not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar; and if the offence be committed by a slave, it shall be punished by whipping, not exceding thirty-nine stripes, at the discretion of the magistrate, which punishment may be commuted by the payment of the fine aforessid; and if by an apprentice or minor, the parent or guardian shall pay the fine.

"Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or offer or expose for sale, fire-crackers, squibs, or other artificial fire-works, without having previously obtained a license from the Mayor for that purpose, for which license the sum of fifty dollars per annum shall be paid to the Corporation; and if any person shall violate the provisions of this section, such person

shall forfeit and pay a fine of not exceeding ten dollars nor less than five dollars for each and every offence. By order of the Mayor. N. H. STEELE, Chief of Police.

WANTED, by a Member of Congress, a comfortable sitting room and bed room, with W comfortable sitting room and bed room, with board, in the house of a private family of respectability. Possession required about the 20th inst. Address, with terms and other particulars, "NAS-SAU," at this office.

Nov 5—tf.

New York and remissivants are wheat.

Samples of the Philadelphia Print Butter can now be seen at the store, and which is now ready for delivery to order.

SHEKELL & BAILY,
Successors to Jno B. Kibby & Co., No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

(m) Dec 15—6tif

highest order. Sparkling and other Burgundy.

ALSO,
Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sicily.
Malaga, Frontignac, Maraschino.
Curacoa, Anisette, Kirschwasser, Absynthe.
and of my own preparation—
A few dozen of Blackberry Juice,
And a few dozen of Wild Cherry Brandy, for

HANDY & CO.'S

WILL, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 22d, 23d, and 24th, introduce the best programmes ever before offered to the public by any company of Ethiopian Serenaders, consisting of new songs, quartettes, flute, guitar, and banjo solos.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

Dec 22

CURNISHED PARLORS AND CHAMbers for rent on Pennsylvania avenue, south from 6th street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
to Mrs. D. E. Groux.
Also, a small store at the above place.
Nov. 9—colm*

Amusements. RISLEY'S VARIETE. THE ITALIAN OPERA. Consisting of forty-two performers, under the SIGNOR L. ARDITI.

NORMA.
Signora ROSA DE VRIES.
Adalgesia Signora SIEDENBURG.
Pollion. Signor ARNOLDI.
Oroveso Signor COLETTI.
Flavius. Signor BARATINI.
Clotilde Signora PAROZZI.
Druids, Priestesses, Warriors, &c.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF JAVELLI AND BLONDIN. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23. MARRIED AND SETTLED.

LA RONDJA, BY MAD'LLE VRCA To conclude with the pantomime of

OUSE TO LET.—One on the corner of 21st street and Pennsylvania avenue, containing fifteen rooms, with carriage-house and stable; also, a two-story House, with basement and attic. Inquire of

WM. W. DAVIS, Six Buildings.

Bec 10—It Six Buildings.

RIGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES and English Sauces, vtz:
Gherkins, Mixed, Chow-Chow, Walnut, Piccalilly, Caulliflower, English, of both Crosse, and Blackwell's, Battey's exportation.

And Crosse and Blackwell's celebrated Onion Pickles, Mixed, Mangoes, Martinas, Onions, Caulliflower, Red Cabbage, American.

Van Benschoten and Well's Provost, New York. Lee & Perrin's celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, in qts., pints, and half-pints, late importation.

Also, John Bull's, Harvey, Reading, India-Soy Essence of Anchovies and Lobsters.

Crosse and Blackwell's, and Whybrow's English Mustard.

Crosse and Blackwell's, and Whybrow's English Mustard.
Louis Frere's French Mustard.
English refined Table Salt, in jars.
SHEKELL & BAILEY,
(Successors to John B. Kibbey & Co.)
No. 5, opposite Centre Market.
Dec 17—lwif [Star.] (m)

OSHEN BUTTER, selected from Dela-ware county dairies. New York and Pennsylvania extra hulled Buck

JOHN H. BUTHMAN, Importer of and dealer in pure Wines, Brandies, &c., has in store and offers for sale a choice and complete assortment of the above-named articles; consisting of-

The best brands of Champagne.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, of almost all grades.
Rhine Wines, of great variety.
Claret and White Wine, from a low price to the

And a few dozen of what Cherry Brandy, for medicinal purposes. Together with a stock of superior genuine Ha-vana Cigars, and a variety of cheap family Wines. Dec 22—3tify2if5w.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS,